

m/4
MAR 1962

A.

library

RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

- 1960 -

of The

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Including the Report

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

VALLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1960

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor Rev. Watcyn Williams, B.A., J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee.-

Councillor Robert H. Williams.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :-

Councillor John Lewis, Jun. J.P.,	Councillor R.H. Williams,
" H. Williams Owen,	" G.I. Thomas,
" H.G. Jones,	" W.M. Taylor,
" E.R. Hughes,	" Hugh Thomas,
" J. Hywel Thomas,	" E.G. Owen,
" J.G. Thomas,	" Hugh Williams,
" Owen R. Jones,	" H.R. Owen,
" Cledwyn Rowlands,	" G.R. Parry,
" Rev. Watcyn Williams,	" Michael Jones,
" Rev. J.B. Jones,	" Richard Owen,
" Hywel Williams,	" J. Hughes,
" J.H. Thomas, J.P.	

Medical Officer of Health.-

G.H.B. Roberts, M.A.; M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Public Health Inspector:-

F.I. Rowlands, M.R.Sen. I.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Valley Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report upon
the health of your District during the year 1960.

As was to be expected the Registrar General's mid-year estimates show but slight variation in the population, although the former year's increase of 60 upon that of the earlier year is now followed by a decrease of 210 to 12,450. The respective populations in recent years have been :- 1954 - 12,100; - 1956 - 12,490; 1957 - 12,550; 1958 - 12,600; or in other words a progressive trend towards increase from 1954 has now for the first time reflected a decrease. What ever the reason for this decrease may be it does not appear to be due to any deterioration in the health of your community.

The Ratesable Value relative to the total area of 58,784 acres, stands at £108,730 as compared with the earlier years' figure of £107,203. At mid 1960 the production of a Penny Rate has increased by £10 to £429.

The corrected Birth Rate has virtually shown no change at 18.0 and compares with 17.1 for England and Wales, and with 17.0 for the County.

The Corrected Death Rate has fallen from 12.9 to 11.7 and compares with 12.4 for the County as a whole. An analysis of the Causes of Death does not reveal any really significant changes, for example, the malignant disease group has fallen by 6 occurrences and the cardiac group by one death. Respiratory Tuberculosis caused two deaths.

Although there were some isolated occurrences of Notifiable Diseases there were no epidemics.

There was a notable fall in the Notification of Tuberculosis - from the former 12 to the current 4, and of these 3 were of the Respiratory form (2 under the age of 15 years, and the third over 45 years old).

Protective vaccination and immunisation measures continued to be maintained by the local Health Authority with the addition of a drive against Poliomyelitis which included evening sessions to provide for adults wishing protection but usually at work during the day-time.

During the year only two notices were required to be served under Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations relative to the occurrence of abortus fever infection of milk. It was possible to cancel one of these notices a month later, the remaining one being still outstanding.

With Water mains extensions to three more village areas in the North West during the year - all the larger villages within the district are now served with pure water, - leaving the more out-of-the-way communities still to benefit as soon as found practicable by the County Water Authority.

The District now contains 84 miles of water mains supplying what amounts to 32% of the total County-wide distribution. In terms of premises and population mains availability this means that about 2,500 houses are connected directly, and with a stand-pipe availability of an additional 165, giving a population coverage of 9,534 out of the District's total population of 12,450.

This direct house coverage has increased from 1,604 in under 10 years.

During the year the additional sewerage scheme brought into operation brings the total to 10, and in addition three new schemes were commenced and five more are projected, thanks to the enterprise of the Council and the Public Health Inspectorate.

These schemes are, of course, separate from single Council-house Estates having their own self-controlled sewerage disposal plants.

In conclusion, I should like to again thank the Chairman and Members of their Council for their interest and the Clerk and Both Senior and Assistant Public Health Inspectors for their ready and willing co-operation at all times.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G.H.B. Roberts.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	58,784
Population (Registrar General's mid 1960 estimate)	12,450
Rateable Value	£108,730
Product of the Penny Rate 1960	£429 6 - 7d.
Number of Rateable premises	

(i)	Dwelling Houess	..	..	..	3067
(ii)	Farm Houses	..	..	..	790
(iii)	Business premises	.	..	.	318

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births (Actual Occurrences)

	<u>1959</u>			<u>1960</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	103	97	200	105	88	193
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>104</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>202</u>

The birth Comparability factor is 1.11

Birth Rate (Total)

<u>1959</u>	
Valley 16.2 (Crude)	18.1 (Corrected)
Anglesey 16.7	England and Wales, 16.5

<u>1960</u>	
Valley 16.2 (Crude)	18.0 (Corrected)
Anglesey 17.0	England and Wales 17.1

Stillbirths

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1	4	5
Illegitimate	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live & Still) = 24.1
The rate for Anglesey was 19.0, England and Wales, 20.0

The Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population = 0.49
Rate for Anglesey, .33; England and Wales = .34

The Death Comparability factor is 0.89

The Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population was 13.8
The Death Rate for Anglesey in 1960 was 13.8, England and Wales 11.5
The Corrected Death Rate per 1,00 population was 11.7
The Corrected Death Rate for Anglesey was 12.4

Maternal Deaths :

Nil.

Deaths of infants under One year of Age

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

The Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births = 9.9

The Infant Mortality Rate for Anglesey was 18.1, England & Wales, 21.7

Deaths of Infants under Four Weeks of Age

The same as deaths of Infants under one year of age.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	2	-
2. Syphilitic Disease	1	-
3. Other infective diseases	-	1
4. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	2
5. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-
6. Malignant neoplasm, breast,	-	2
7. Malignant neoplasm, uterus,	-	1
8. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	4	7
9. Diabetes	-	1
10. Vascular lesions of the Nervous system	20	25
11. Coronary disease, angina,	13	6
12. Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
13. Other heart disease	8	27
14. Other circulatory disease	4	5
15. Bronchitis	5	2
16. Influenza	1	-
17. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2
18. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
19. Congenital malformations	1	-
20. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	7
21. Motor Vehicle accidents	4	-
22. Suicide	3	1
TOTAL	84	90

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESNotifiable Diseases (excluding tuberculosis)

Table showing cases notified during the year.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Under One</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5 - 9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25+</u>
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	7-	-	-	-	-	1-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Tuberculosis

Notifications of tuberculosis were as follows:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Respiratory or Non-respiratory.</u>
5	M.	Respiratory.
6 5	M.	"
63	M.	"
5.	F.	Non-respiratory.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

A total number of 64 children were vaccinated against smallpox, and 5 were re-vaccinated.

195 children were vaccinated against Diphtheria and 160 against Whooping Cough.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28881394>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, I beg to submit my report on the sanitary conditions of the area, together with a summary of work carried out during the year 1960.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 50.

The Council were called upon to take action in one case only, where relatives refused to arrange the burial. Eventually the Council were able to recover the expense from the beneficiary of the small estate left by the deceased.

Water supply

The County Council as water authority for the whole island, have made considerable progress during the year with mainlaying in the district. An area in the north western part of the district has been provided with a main water supply for the first time, and includes the villages of Llanfaethlu, Llanrhyddlad and Rhydwn. As a result of this last extension all the larger villages and hamlets have been provided with main water, but there still remains large pockets in the most rural parts where this privilege is not enjoyed and the residents are still dependent on wells for their domestic water supplies, and these must be regarded as unsatisfactory as to quantity and quality.

Although there was considerably more rainfall than during the previous year, there was one short period of drought when water had to be supplied to a few localities by road transport.

The total length of additional distribution mains laid during the year was 12 miles, which brings the length of mains within the district to just over 84 miles. This represents 32% of the total length of distribution mains in the County, and is 33 and 19 miles respectively greater than the two other rural districts.

The total number of dwelling houses supplied with main water is as follows:-

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Population</u>
(a) Number of houses with direct connection to water main.	2,559	8,957.
(b) Number of houses dependent upon stanpipe supplies.	165	557
Total	2,724	9,534

The above figures at (a) show that an additional 208 houses have been connected to the water main, making a total of 1604 since the year 1951.

Water Sampling.

A total of sixty eight samples were collected during the year and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. 18 of the samples were procured from private sources, 11 from public supplies and 39 from watercourses. Following is a summary of the results obtained.-

	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Watercourses.</u>
<u>Satisfactory.</u>	8	4	-
<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	10	7	39
	18	11	39
<u>Total 68.</u>			

A high percentage, 55.5%, of the samples taken from private sources were unsatisfactory for consumption in the raw state, caused in the main by entry of contaminated sub-soil into the wells. Users of all such supplies were advised as to the works required to secure more wholesome supplies. Unsatisfactory results obtained from public supplies were referred to the Anglesey County Council, as Water Authority, for necessary action.

In accordance with past practice, the samples taken from watercourses were in relation to existing and proposed village sewerage schemes where sewage effluents are discharged or are intended to discharge into the watercourses. All results of such samples showed that contamination ranging from "moderate to heavy" was present.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Village Schemes.

One new sewerage scheme to serve the Gwalchmai area was brought into operation during the year, which brings the total number controlled by the Council to ten. Three only are entirely gravitation systems, the other seven being pumping schemes operated by eleven automatic pumping stations, the motive power in ten being electricity, and a diesel unit is installed in the eleventh. As a precautionary measure a diesel unit has been installed in three pumping stations, so as to overcome any prolonged failure of electricity.

The number of schemes which have a sea outlet remains at four, and in each case crude sewage is discharged without any treatment, but there has not been any trace of sewage pollution on adjoining beaches. One gravitation scheme links up with the sewerage system of an adjoining urban area, and the remaining five which serve inland villages are fully equipped with efficient treatment and disposal works, which are all maintained in proper working order. All machinery in the pumping stations have operated with the minimum of maintenance, only few replacements have been necessary with the older plant and no damage has resulted from frequent power failures.

Work on three new schemes were commenced, one being a joint scheme with Holyhead, and the other two will serve the villages of Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu. Schemes are also in course of preparation to serve the villages of Caergeiliog, Llanddeusant, Llynfaes, Llanfaelog, Pencarnisiog, four acres in the Parish of Holyhead Rural and the Gorad area of Valley. It is anticipated that work on two of these schemes will commence early next year.

Housing Estate Schemes.

Five estates are dependent on small sewage disposal schemes, one only being a pumping scheme and automatically controlled by electricity.

General

Surface water sewers have been maintained and the few remaining open ditch sewers are cleansed regularly. Property owners are proceeding steadily with the work of joining house drains with the new sewers as they are completed and, following informal action, thirty six properties were provided with efficient drains.

Public Cleansing

House Refuse, Night Soil and Cesspool Cleansing

These three services continue to be carried out by the two vehicles owned and operated by the Council. They are fully employed during normal working hours on the collection of dry house refuse or pailcloset cleansing, and cesspool cleansing where required must of necessity be carried out after normal working hours.

The remarks made in last year's report regarding the nature and volume of dry house refuse can be repeated, and it has been necessary to work overtime particularly during the summer months in order to give reasonable service. The greater volume of dry house refuse accumulates in premises where visitors are accommodated, and especially in the larger hotels and caravan sites. The service has also been extended to more outlying areas and individual dwellings, as disposing of refuse by other means has become a problem for the householders.

The need for the pail closet cleansing service is gradually becoming less in the villages where sewerage schemes have been completed, thus allowing the service to be extended to the more remote areas, which is greatly appreciated by those who benefit from the extended service. Cesspools attached to nine privately owned dwellings were cleansed during the year at the expense of the owners or occupiers.

In order to improve the cleansing service generally, the Council have placed an order for a cesspool emptier with a pail cleanser attached, which is likely to be delivered in the new year. This vehicle will deal with all cesspool and pail closet cleansing work, and thus relieve the other two vehicles to devote their whole time to the collection of dry refuse, thereby giving a more efficient and frequent service as well as reducing the cost of overtime work.

106 complaints regarding the non-collection of refuse were dealt with in the course of the year, the majority during the summer months, when change of occupation of houses had taken place in between the regular collection dates. Only two such complaints were received regarding the failure of the pail closet cleansing service.

The same refuse tip is being operated by the Council, and there is plenty of space for many years to come. Tipping facilities are also granted to two service units within the area. The tip is not strictly controlled owing to the absence of top soil attendant. A good effort to regulate the tip is made by the Council. The tip has been set on fire by trespassers, three times in the course of the year, and it has been necessary to employ a full-dozer at considerable expense to extinguish such fires completely.

Street Cleansing.

By arrangement with the County Council, this service regularly applies to nine villages, with extensions during the summer months, but notwithstanding all reasonable efforts made the control of litter, particularly at the seaside places, has become very difficult.

Beaches

The cleansing service was extended to all main beaches during the summer months, with additional litter receptacles, but the results were not satisfactory as the public were not very co-operative.

There was considerable oil pollution on the beaches along the western coast, and some effort was made to remove the larger patches.

Fourteen lifebuoys were provided and sited on the main beaches along the whole coast line.

The beach chair service was continued at Trearddur Bay during the holiday season, with better results.

Public Conveniences

The two public conveniences owned by the Council were well maintained, but the locks and other fittings were frequently damaged.

The provision of an additional four conveniences have been investigated, but difficulties have arisen in obtaining suitable sites which were likely to be approved by the planning authority.

NUISANCES.

Seventy two complaints of nuisances were received during the year and 140 inspections were made to investigate the complaints. Two complaints were not substantiated and the necessary action was taken to secure abatement of the remaining nuisances. Following is a summary of complaints in various categories :-

Animals (dead)	2.
Defective cesspools and septic tanks	2.
Defective drains (soil)	24.
Defective drains (sullage)	3.
Defective drains (surface water)	4.
Defective sanitary accommodation	3.
Flooding of premises	13.
Nuisances due to disrepair (housing)	15.
Offensive odours.	2.
Refuse Accumulations	4.

Statutory action had to be resorted to in two cases where the nuisances were due to housing disrepair, such action proving effective.

Shops

The number of shops in operation at the end of the year was 126, being an increase of 5 on the previous year's total, and the number of shops connected with the handling and distribution of food increased by 6, to a total of 105.

Following is a table showing classification of shops in the areas.-

Bakers	3.
Butchers	16.
Chemists	2.
Confectioners	2.
Cyolles etc.	1.
Drapers	8.
Fish and Chips	3.
Furniture	2.
Greengrocers	3.
Grocers	53
Grocers and general dealers	18
Hairdressers,	4
Ironmongers and hardware.	4
Sweets, minerals and tobacco	7.

126

The number of shops in which assistants are employed was 19, an increase of 3 on the previous year's total, and the remainder of the shops were operated by the occupiers and members of their families.

Conditions in as far as washing facilities and sanitary accommodation for assistants can be considered satisfactory in shops where food is handled but improvements could be made to these facilities in a few non-food shops.

Camping Sites and Caravans.

An important step forward in the control of caravan sites was brought about by the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which came into operation on the 29th of August last year. This new legislation has been long awaited by Public Health Authorities throughout the country and its introduction has two main objects:-

- (1) to control the location of caravan sites.
- (2) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of lay-out, equipment and maintenance.

The responsibility for controlling the location of sites remains that of the County Planning Authority and the District Council remains the licensing authority.

As soon as the Act became operative, a meeting was arranged between all the Public Health Inspectors of the District Councils together with representatives from the County Council's Clerk's and Planning Departments to agree to a county standard to secure an improvement of sanitary and other conditions on sites.

It was decided to adhere, wherever possible, to the Model Standards controlling sites, issued by the Ministry of Housing. Such standards require, among other things, a satisfactory water supply, drainage system, toilet blocks, showers and laundry facilities.

By the end of the year, eight site licences had been issued and where such licences required the carrying of work to comply with imposed conditions, a reasonable time was allowed to secure completion of such works.

Prior to the coming into operation of this Act, the annual caravan survey was carried out by company with an Officer from the County Planning Department. All known sites, both licensed and unlicensed, were visited and it was found that there was a general increase of about 10% compared with the figures last year, emphasising the increasing popularity of this area for this particular type of holiday.

Nine of the larger sites were occupied by a greater number of caravans than that permitted and occupiers of such sites were directed to reduce the numbers accordingly. Occupiers of four sites were directed to secure better arrangements for the collection of refuse and litter.

Rhosneigr Common (Towyn Llyn)

Unauthorised camping again took place on this Common during the summer months despite the exhibition of notices prohibiting such practices. All such cases were dealt with immediately and occupiers of tents pitched on the common were directed to remove them forthwith.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk

One additional dealer's licence under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 - 1954, remained the same at five.

During the year, the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, came into operation, such Regulations revoking those previously mentioned. Under these, all dealers licenses will be issued by the Anglesey County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

Meat

The number of licensed private slaughterhouses remained at seven, although only six of these were utilised during the year.

Further meetings were held between this Authority and all persons with an interest in the meat trade in this and the adjoining districts and the reluctance of slaughterhouse occupiers to bring their premises up to the prescribed standard was confirmed. Following such meetings the Council prepared a Slaughterhouse Report, as required under Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 would come into operation as far as this district is concerned. The report was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for confirmation, and the report was accepted and confirmed without moderation.

At the end of the year it was not expected that any of the slaughterhouses would comply with the prescribed standards by the appointed day, after which the occupiers would be completely dependent upon wholesalers for their supplies.

The number of retail butchers shops in the area remained at 16, and of these, six are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the manufacture of meat products.

All slaughterhouses were visited regularly and a high percentage of inspection has been maintained, being 96.02% of all animals slaughtered. The inspection percentage of various animals was as follows:-

Cattle	100%
Sheep & Lambs	95.6%
Pigs	100%

The deficiency in inspection relates to sheep and is due to occasional slaughtering outside normal working hours without giving the prescribed notice.

A total of 2261 animals were slaughtered during the year, of which 2171 were inspected. The total slaughtered is 215 less than in the previous year and, with the exception of last year's figures, emphasises the steady decline in the number of animals slaughtered since 1954.

Following is a detailed summary of animals slaughtered and inspected etc., during the year:-

Carcasses inspected and condemned

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u> <u>and</u> <u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep &</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	148	-	2072	41	-
Number inspected	148	-	1982	41	-
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>tuberculosis and</u> <u>cysticercicerci</u>					
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	53	-	22	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease, other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	35.81%	-	1.11%	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-

	<u>Cattle edcluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows and Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
--	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------	---------------

Tuberculosis only

Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned

Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration

Generalised and totally condemned

The approximate weight of the discarded meat and offal is as follows :-

Cattle	600lbs.
Sheep and Lambs	60lbs.
Total	660lbs.

Knacker's Yard.

There is no premises of this description in the area.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations which came into operation during the year requires all butcher's meat and imported meat which is unfit for human consumption, to be sterilised, and all knacker meat to be stained or sterilised before entering into the chain of distribution. One exemption is that owners of certain establishments, including mink farms, may obtain supplies of such meat unstained and unsterilised if it is transported in locked containers or vehicles with a conspicuous notice stating that the meat is not for human consumption.

The owner of the one such establishment in the area complied with the requirements.

Other Foods.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

These Regulations which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, amended and consolidated the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 to 1957. A number of amendments and improvements to previous legislation have been made but it is disappointing to learn that authority has not been given to require the provision of hot water in mobile shops unless the food sold from such vehicles is for immediate consumption.

Inspections of food premises have been carried out as often as possible and the majority of premises can be considered to be satisfactory.

Four informal notices were served to secure protection of open food exposed for sale by providing suitable covers or ensuring that the food is kept beyond the reach of the public. One informal notice was served, directing the occupier to cease the practice of retailing open foodstuffs at a petrol filling station, and the complete separation of the two businesses was achieved without further action.

Bakehouses

The number of bakehouses within the area remained at nine, all of which produce bread and confectionary for both retail and wholesale sale. All such premises operated satisfactorily.

Ice Cream

Ten applications were received for registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all of which were approved. The total number of food premises registered for the sale and storage of ice cream was 65, in 61 of which all ice cream sold is pre-packed, loose ice cream being sold in the remaining four.

During the year, 130 samples of ice cream were taken and forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Of these samples, 92.3% were placed within Grade 1, 6.93% in Grade 11 and 0.77% in Grade 1V. The results obtained were again above the average standard which can be expected over a four month period and reflect credit on manufacturers and retailers alike.

Actual figures of samples within the various grades are as follows:-

Grade 1.	120
Grade 11.	9
Grade 111.	1
Grade 1V.	1
	<hr/>
	130
	<hr/>

Unsound Food

The quantity of unsound food dealt with was again very low and following is a summary of foodstuffs which were voluntarily surrendered, being unfit for human consumption :-

183 lbs. Bacon.
8 No. 16 oz. tins baked beans.
9 lbs. Cheese.
41 lbs chopped ham.
2 No. 6lbs. tins corned beef.
26lbs. boiled ham.
2 dozen meat pies.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

The Council's rodent operator died during the early part of the year, and no successor was appointed. Duties in connection with this Act have been carried out by members of the outdoor staff and it was possible to keep pace with demands for this service. The number of ready-mixed poison baits on the market make it a relatively simple matter for householders to deal with minor infestations and in a great number of cases, householders have been issued with sufficient bait to clear the infestations. In infestations of a more serious nature, work of disinfection has been carried out by the Council staff.

Following is a summary of premises inspected and infestations attended to during the year:-

	<u>... inspected</u>	<u>Infestations dealt with.</u>
Local Authorities properties	9	3
Dwelling houses	55	55
Business premises	11	11
Refuse Tips	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	75	70
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The one refuse tip operated by the Council continued to be kept under regular observation and all infestations were dealt with.

Clean Air Act

There is little to report under this heading as there are only two smoke producing industrial premises within the area and both are well conducted with little or no dark smoke emission.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Nine houses of parts thereof were disinfested following confirmed or suspected cases of infections, notifiable, other diseases or for miscellaneous reasons :-

Scarlet Fever	1.
Tuberculosis	5.
Miscellaneous	3
	<hr/>
	9

Three premises were disinfested at the request of the occupier.

Housing

General

Thirty eight dwellings were completed on four housing estates during the year, comprising of eighteen bungalows, eight flats and twelve houses. Seventeen of the new dwellings were occupied by families removed from unfit dwellings, the remainder being provided for general needs. At the end of the year there were twenty one new dwellings under construction on six housing sites consisting of sixty four houses and seven bungalows.

At the end of the year the Council controlled thirty nine housing estates ranging from two to fifty five dwellings in number. The total number of traditionally built houses on these sites is 514 consisting of 410 two storey houses, 85 bungalows and 19 flats, seven of the latter having been converted from two existing buildings. The eight temporary dwellings at Maes Dyffyn are still occupied.

The following is a summary of all dwellings owned by the Council at the end of the year .-

Permanent Dwellings

Pre War (two storey)	82
War period, do;	
Post War, do.	322
(bungalows)	85
(flats)	<u>19</u>
	426
	<hr/>
	514

Temporary Dwellings

Housing units	<u>8</u>
	<hr/>
	522

The two families occupying the emergency units at Mona Camp, Gwalchmai, were rehoused early in the year, enabling the Council to dispose of and demolish the buildings, and derequisition the land.

The thirty-nine estates previously mentioned have been provided with the following public services :-

	<u>No. of</u> <u>estates.</u> <u>houses.</u>	
(a) Sewerage, water and electricity	24	296
(b) Sewerage and water	3	52
(c) Water and electricity	3	34
(d) Electricity only	6	24
(e) Water only	1	2
(f) No services.	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
	39	514

Three estates have been provided with gas mains, and the extension of electricity and water mains continues, so that most estates will enjoy these services within a few years. Further sewerage schemes are in course of preparation or construction, so that most estates will be provided for in the foreseeable future.

All repair and maintenance work is undertaken by direct labour.

Fifty two privately owned houses were completed during the year, the highest annual figure during the post war period, and which brings the total to 250 since 1946. A further 19 were under construction at the end of the year.

The quarterly returns on Form P.13 (Hsg) were submitted regularly to the Ministry on accordance with the direction given in Circular 17/55 (Wales) and the following is a summary of the main items for the year 1960:-

Housing Act, 1957

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
		<u>Displaced</u>	
<u>Houses demolished</u>			
<u>In Clearance areas</u>			
Unfit for human habitation.	3	3	1
<u>Not in Clearance areas</u>			
Formal of informal procedure	2	3	1
	5	6	2
<u>Unfit houses closed.</u>			
Under Section 16.	5	12	5
<u>House made fit</u>			
	<u>By owner</u>		
(a) Public Health Act	14		
(b) Section 9	1		
	15		

Clearance Orders

One Clearance Order was made, comprising two clearance areas in the parish of Llanynghenedl, and covering five houses, three of which were occupied.

One Compulsory Purchase Order, made as far back as 1958 was confirmed by the Minister of Housing during the year.

Demolition and Closing Orders

Formal action under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, was taken in respect of seven individually unfit houses. Three Demolition Orders were made, one Closing Order, and undertakings not to re-let the dwellings were accepted in the remaining three cases.

Improvement Grants

Discretionary.

Thirty nine formal applications covering forty dwellings were received, but two were rejected as the conditions of the grant could not be complied with. The total amount of the grants approved was £9090.15.0. in respect of thirty eight dwellings, which averaged £239. per dwelling. Three informal applications were also refused as the premises concerned were not suitable for grant purposes.

A total of 268 formal applications have been considered by the Council since the Act came into operation but 22 have been withdrawn for various reasons.

Thirty five improvement schemes covering thirty eight dwellings were completed and the total grants amounted to £9,301, which averaged £245 per dwelling.

Standard

Only one application was received in respect of the installation of a bath and wash hand basin, and the maximum grant of £30 was paid.

Loans

Seventeen applications for loans were dealt with, six to erect dwellings, and eleven to acquire. Loans were granted with one exception.

Rent Act.

Only one application was received for a certificate of disrepair following service of notice of rent increase on the tenant. The owner submitted an undertaking within the time limit to carry out the prescribed repair works.

Again, no applications were received from landlords for cancellations of certificates of disrepair and the fact that only twenty applications have been received for certificates of disrepair since this Act came into operation emphasizes that very few landlords have taken advantage of their right to increase house rents.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

Sanitary Conveniences on Farms.

The number of agricultural holdings in the area has increased to 791.

No systematic inspection of such premises has been carried out, but advantage is taken when visits are made for other purposes. Where either private or public water supplies become available, there is a marked improvement with this particular service, and as many as eighteen new conveniences were observed. No statutory action was necessary.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

The number of premises registered under Part "A" of the Act remained at 25, and premises under Part "B" at 28.

Twenty inspections of factories were carried out during the year and minor defects were found in two premises. The defects were remedied following informal action.

Conclusion

May I at the end of this report express my appreciation and gratitude to Mr. H. Ifor Williams for his untiring service and co-operation with the various duties which he is called upon to perform, and his assistance during the preparation of the report.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Frank I. Rowlands,

Senior Public Health Inspector

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT
OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF VALLEY IN THE
COUNTY OF ANGLESEY

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
The Factories Act, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections Written		Occupiers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	25	14	2	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	28	6	-	Nil.
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises,)	-	-	-	-
Total	53	20	2	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found
(if defects are discovered at the premises on two, or more
separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or
more "Cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found.		Number of cases in which presecu- tions were insti- tuted.		
	Found. Remedied		Referred		
			To H.M. Inspec- tor	By H.M. Inspec- tor.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp- erature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drain- age of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110				Section 111		
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in whole-some premises.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing {making etc.						
{cleaning and washing.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, Lace curtains and nets.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart Gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110				Section 111		
Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (a)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in whole or some premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Artificial Flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags.	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush Making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc., of buttons etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gosagues, Christmas Stockings etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Section 110			Section 111			
Nature of Work.	No. of out-workers in August lists required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices Served	Prosecu- tions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-

G.H.B. Roberts.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

